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JUNE 2, 1881.

It has the largest bona fide circulation of any Afro-American journal published at the Capital.

The Washington Bee

The Bee
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Great Advertising Medium
TRY IT!
Do you want reliable news?
Do you want a fearless race advocate?
Do you want colored trade?
Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL. XII WASHINGTON, D C., SATURDAY DECEMBER 16 1893. NO 16

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Transpired Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

The recorder has returned looking well and hearty.

The high school is in another muddle.

An investigation will probably result in some changes in the high school.

Henry Johnson's daughter has been appointed cooking teacher in the public schools.

The Baptist ministers meeting was largely attended on Monday. Many subjects of interest were discussed.

There is a course of lectures in progress in the law school of Howard University.

Secretary Frank Bundy is working hard to make a fine institution.

Professors Layton and Birney deserve credit in bringing the school up to such high standard.

The exercises at St. Mary's Chapel were interesting and instructive.

Cloud Johnson, the Kentucky democrat and negro hater in the Bureau of Engraeing and Printing made several more discharges of young colored ladies in his department last week. Johnson has a dislike to colored ladies.

There are but a few colored messengers and laborers in the Treasury department.

The Secretary of Agriculture has made but a few dismissals in the colored force in his department, but no appointments.

For some time past there has been a difference between the principal of the colored high school and the teacher in chemistry, Professors Cordozo and Brown.

Prof. Brown applied to the principal for a room which was not in use which was refused. Prof. Brown applied to the superintendent, Mr. Cook, he agreed with Prof. Cordozo, hence the request was denied. Prof. Brown's last resort was to the trustee who has had the matter under consideration. The trustee having just returned to the city, he has not had time to consider the matter.

The people are about tired of this wrangling in the high school; it does not result in any good to the pupils nor to the tax payers who support these schools. It is an evident fact that Prof. Cordozo is incompetent to be at the head of the high school, and if something is not done no telling what will happen to the schools.

Of course the trustee of the school division who has exclusive charge of the colored high school will give his decision at the proper time.

A JUST VERDICT.

Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict? We have your Honor. What is your verdict? We find after a careful examination of all of the weekly papers that the Washington BEE is the best weekly paper in Washington to advertise in. A good verdict, gentlemen, and you are discharged.

FOR SALE.

Rare bargains in lots.
Redneed prices to suit the times.
Five dollars and $5 dollars monthly without interest.

Deanwood, D. C.
K St., n. e., extended.
Your choice for $180.
Special inducements to cash buyers.
Conveyance to inspect lots free of expense.
Call at this office for plat and full particulars.

A. S. CAYWOOD,
933 9th St., n. w.

MANNINGS' LODGE.

This popular organization of Odd Fellows will give their first grand reception and levee at the new Odd Fellows hall, M, between 16th and 17th, n. w., Friday evening, Dec. 29. The friends of this lodge should not fail to attend as it will be one of the finest receptions of the season.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. Calvin Chase, attorney and counsellor at law, has moved in his new down town office, 402 5th and D streets, n. w., near the Courts, where he can be seen from 8 to 4, after which time he can be seen at his up town office, 1109 I street, n. w. All kinds of law business attended to with care.

No man appreciates the well earned patronage of the people better than Mr. W. J. Doran 1628 7th st. n. w. Everybody gets something that pays him a visit.

PUBLIC OPINION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND CONDEMNED AND COMMENDED—TAYLOR'S CONFIDENCE.

From the Denver Statesman.

The courage of the democratic party cannot be denied. However, in the light of some recent events it looks very much like the courage of a mad bull facing an approaching locomotive.

From the Spokesman.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor says Langston did apply for Bruce's place, and that he saw his papers. It is now a simple question of veracity batween these distinguished gentlemen. Let the truth be told. If Langston is a democrat, he ought to be manly enough to stand up and say so.

From the Lynchburg Counselor and Herald.

The Washington BEE is probably more interesting and more feared than any negro paper in the country. The BEE is interesting because men of power and influence have made great efforts to kill it, but instead of dying it grows faster and better. It is feared because it stings without regard to class, race or color.

From the Omaha Progress.

Cleveland's message attempts to deal with every question of national importance, except the negro question in the south. This question he has evaded with studied indiference. It is very plain to us, however, why the negro question received no consideration from Cleveland. He caters too much to the southern contingency of democracy to say the least word in favor of better treatment of the negro in the south.

From the People's Advocate.

We are not great lovers of President Cleveland because he is a democrat, but we are constrained to commend his policy towark Hawaii. A few white Americans and foreigners last year displaced the black queen from her throne and set up a republic officered by persons who were not natives of the country. Acting upon the reports of ex-minister Stevens, the American government sanctioned and upheld the insurgents and the Queen was driven from home. She appealed to President Cleveland and he has taken steps to reinstate her to her throne.

From the Denver Exponent.

Much has been said by the press concerning the affairs of Hawaii, but President Cleveland's policy is most gratifying to all liberty loving people. The President has saved his country from a great reproach and he is being highly applauded by the Afro-American press. It is said that the dethroning of Queen Liliuokalani was trumped up by Americans who have made their homes in the little dusky monarchy for only spoil. If the Hawaiian Government is offensive to these American usurpers they should return to the United States. America has enough negroes to butcher, and the rethroning of the Hawaiian Queen is a victory for justice and right.

From the Carolina Tribune.

The democrats seem to be rather hard up for presidential timber for '96. They are discussing the advisability of running Mr. Cleveland for a third term. Well, that would be a capital idea. Of course no one else ever was able to make any headway with the third term business, but Mr. Cleveland is greater(?) than they all, why not try him? It would be the biggest wonder of the nineteenth century to see Billy McKinley, the Ohio wonder, knock the "everlastin stuffin" out of old man Grover, the New York stuffed prophet.

From the Seattle Standard.

THE NEGRO AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Funny, isn't it, that Grover, whose party has always fought tooth and nail "agin Nigger equality," should, in the last decade of the nineteenth century attempt to re-establish a kingdom in the western hemisphere and seat on the throne a negro woman of acknowledged African descent? That's one thing, anyway, in which Grover leads his party. This act proves he is not blinded by race prejudice.—People's Call.

President Cleveland has in more than one instance shown that he looks upon the negro not as a negro but as an American citizen, and that he is educated above petty race prejucice. He appoints negroes to represent this country in white countries just as he appoints whites to represent this country in negro countries. When he was president before he appointed Mathews, a negro, as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, whom the Senate would not confirm because he was a negro. He nominated Trotter, another negro, who was confirmed. If the democratic party would only follow the example of Cleveland as to his treatment of negroes they could get the negro vote.

V. I. M. & L. Association, 1601 12th street n. w. This store just opened by the above association has every class of goods that you will find in any first class grocery store. Our race should give it their patronage.

Don't fail to visit Geo. T. Keen, 1312 F st. n. w., if you want the latest styles for the holidays. He is the leading merchant tailor of the city.

THEY SAY.

Women are peculiar.

Husbands should not get drunk.

Thieves should be honest as well as husbands,

All that glitters is not gold.

All gold does not glitter.

A genuine man is a dangerous man.

Cordozo ought to go.

Trustee Bruce is in duty bound to make a change in the high school.

Cordozo should be removed.

Mr. Bruce, do you know that our high school is a failure?

The Freedman's hospital fight has commenced again.

Secretary Smith informed the BEE man that he will settle it in a few days.

There is a cat and dog fight in the high school.

Some one ought to be made to step down and out.

The offensive man should be made to hand in his resignation.

The Sage of Anacostia should give us something on the Hawaiian question.

Commissioner Parker can always find some negro republican to remove.

Look out for the BEE, the negroe's friend.

The colored people ought to support their own institutions.

Jealousy is one of the characteris. tics of the negro.

The artificial man of the Baptist denomination is too artificial to be given consideration.

Great men will do some things some times.

Be kind to your friends and honest to those who are true to you.

Never deceive an honest woman' nor should you be untrue to yourself'

Kentucky Johnson is still discharging colored girls.

Will the President call a halt on the axman of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This is a white man's administration

Even republican office holders think so.

That is white republican office holders who are in authority.

Cardozo ought to go.

Do your duty trustee Bruce.

Let us have peace if we can, or war if we can't help it.

No negro need apply to the fire department for a place.

It is written, no negro need apply.

All white men are not alike.

Cleveland is right on the Hawaiian question.

Pete Merrideth is one of the most genial men in town.

He always has a pleasant smile for all.

He knows that others have been rich but circumstances brought them down.

Don't be alarmed when you hear a gun go off.

A negroe's mouth is more danger ous than some guns.

Read our new advertisments.

Everybody pays his subsrciption but you.

Why don't you call and pay my dear boy?

You know it has been standing some time.

Will you call down tomorrow or on the first?

Cordozo ought to go.

C. W. Marggraf,
First Class Dyeing and Scouring,
631 D St. N. W.
SUITS CLEANED & PRESSED $1.00,
COATS, 50c. PANTS, 25c. VESTS, 25c.
Altering and Repairing Neatly Done.

Goods called for and Delivered
First class work only.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT
--YOUR-- C J C
BLANKETS AND COMFORTS?
Now is the time, if you Hav'nt.
Blankets 98c. Up.
Comforts 50c. Up.
Talk About Cloaks.
You would'nt ever dream about the bargains we are offering.
Heavy Cloth Long Coats $2.49,
Heavy Cloth Reefers $2.98.
And Rare Bargains at Higher Prices.

COUPON.
This coupon entitles the holder to 5 per cent. discount on Blankets and 10 per cent. on Cloaks and Wraps. Cut it out bring it with you to
FOLLINS,
914, 7th bet. I & K Sts., n. w.

KEEP MF'G CO,
Holiday : - : Goods,
AT KEEP'S,
Keep's Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Muffers, Half Hose, Night Robes, Silk and Gloria Umbrellas, Silk and Sattin Suspenders, Kid Gloves, Warm Gloves, Full Dress Fixings, Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Bosom Studs, Collar Buttons &c., &c.
All at Keep's Special Low Prices.
OLIVER P, BURDETTE,
437 7th St, N. W.—Sole Agent, D. C.

THE GREATEST
Consignment Sale - Clothing
EVER KNOWN
ENTIRE STOCK
OF A BALTIMORE FIRM
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.
—PRICES—
LESS THAN HALF
The Biggest Bargains of Your Life.
DONT' MISS IT!
MEN'S
Overcoats,
In Heavy Black Beavers and Meltons, at $7.50. Actual value $15.
Children's Reefers, $2,75. Finest quality $4.50. Worth $7.50.
H. Friedlander & Bro.
Cor. Ninth and E St. N. W.

FINE SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES.
L. STRASBURGER, Proprietor.
808 7th St., bet. H and I.
New Era SHOE HOUSE.

C J C SCOTT,
- A PRACTICAL HATTER -
From New York.
Who Alters and Manufactures Silk Hats to Conform with the Latest Styles. Also Cleans, Colors and Repairs Felt Hats of Every Description.
WM. SCOT,
606 D. St. n. w. Washington, D. C.

Holiday Bargains.
- GEORGE WILLNER, -
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
And dealer in
PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
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NEW YORK UMBRELLA COMPANY
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Manufacturers and dealer in all grades of
Ladies and Gentlemen's Umbrellas,
AND PARASOLS
Special attention given to repairing and recovering Umbrellas.

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Practices in all the Courts in the District of Columbia. Claims and other collections attended to.

THE BEE

Published every Saturday at 1109 1 Street northwest, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington as second class mail matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

A TALK WITH FRED DOUGLASS.

Misfortune of the Negro that the Sins of the Few Are Visited Upon the Many.

From the Post.

Hon. Frederick Douglass, who was the Haitian commissioner at the World's Fair, has returned to his home, Cedar Hill, Anacostia. In a talk with a reporter yesterday Mr. Douglass would not express an opinion on the Hawaiian question, saying he thought he ought to reserve it until the resolution of Mr. Hoar should find compliance.

"Will Minister Smythe be able to consummate negotiations looking to the acquirement of the Mole St. Nicholas?"

"I am not informed," he said, "if the government of the United States will endeavor to acquire the Mole St. Nicholas as a coaling or naval station. There is no telling what might be accomplished in certain contingencies such as revolutions might bring about. But I feel quite sure that under the present administration the acquisition of the Mole St. Nicholas is quite impossible."

Referring to the Haitian exhibit at Chicago, he said: "I express the opinion of the thousands who visited the Haitian pavilion when I say that her participation in the World's Columbian Exposition was highly creditable to that republic. Haiti was a surprise to those who visited her pavilion. The American people had been led to believe that Haiti was barbarous; that she was descending deeper and deeper into barbarism. When they say the pictures of her towns and cities; the dwellings of her people; the public building, such as the bank of Port-au-Prince, and the great iron market house, and learned—as they did learn from me—of the additions made to her educational forces, the surprise and admiration increased. I think her exhibits tended very much to raise the estimation in which colored people generally are held."

"Did colored people generally attend the Fair?"

"The attendance of colored people as spectators of the Eposition was creditable both in point of numbers and respectability. They came there orderly, well dressed, and made a good appearance. I doubt not that more would have attended had not there been an apparent purpose to exclude them from all honorable participation in the Exposition itself, and had not the press taken pains in advance to heap ridicule upon their attendance."

When reminded that there was no reference to the negro in the President's message to Congress last Monday, Mr. Douglass said that he had not read the message, but if it were so it were probably best for the negro.

"And why should he," he continued. "He has had no protest against the lynch law practices now prevailing in the Southern States, and likely to become epidemic."

"Do you think the lynching practices threaten to become epidemic?"

"Yes, the tendency is to lawlessness and anarchy in this country. There is fear of irresponsible persons taking the law into their own hands and endeavoring to usurp the places of sheriffs, constables, juries, judges, and determining the guilt or innocence of men without a fair trial.

"The general charges that are made against the negro, in the South especially—the charge of assault upon white women—has affected public opinion unfavorably toward the race. It is the misfortune of the negro that all presumptions are against him and to be charged with a crime in the South is to be pronounced 'guilty' in advance. Then, too, it is another misfortune to the negro that the sins of the few are visited upon the many. When a white man commits a crime, he alone has to suffer, but the sins of one negro are visited upon all negroes. Thus far I do not see that our colored press has done all it might do to defend the race from this charge. For my own part, I can say that I honestly believe the charge against the Southern negroes is, in most cases, trumped up. I shall, however, take it upon myself at an early date to give my views at length on the subject here in Washington."

Through Cars to New Orleans.

Among the many important improvements in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train service is the addition of through Pullman Sleeping Cars from New York to New Orleans, via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the famous Shenandoah Valley route, passing through Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Birmingham. The train leaves Baltimore, 10.07 p. m., and Washington, 11.10 p. m., reaching Roanoke at 7.50 a. m., Knoxville, 3.52 p. m.; Chattanooga, 8.00 p. m.; Birmingham, 11.13 a. m., and New Orleans, 12.45 p. m.

This train is very handsomely appointed, being vestibuled throughout, and has dining car service New York to Chattanooga. At Washington a Pullman Sleeping Car, which runs through to Memphis, is added to the train.

12-9-3t.

Reduced Rates for the Holidays.

In pursuance of its usual liberal policy, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company announces that excursion tickets will be sold between all stations on its lines east of the Ohio rive during the Christmas and New Year holidays at reduced rates. The tickets will be sold for all trains Dec. 22. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and January 1, and will be valid for the return journey on all trains until January 3rd inclusive.

LET THE POSTMASTER GENERAL INVESTIGATE.

In the beginning of the administration of General Harrison, and, in fact, during his entire term, there was a system in vogue in the mail bag repair shop, under the Post Office Department, that was fair and just to the many hard working women and men employed in that branch of the Post Office Departmet. Under the former administration the government required the women employed in the repair shop to mend on an average 40 mail sacks a day, giving them $30 per month, and allowing 3 cents on all sacks they mended over the regular average. Then the women could make a fair living, and at least be sure of meeting their house rent the end of the month. In the last six months, under the present republican Second Assistant Post Master General, all of this has been changed, right in the beginning of the reform administration. Every week or so Major Tyler, chief of the equipment division, under whose supervision the mail bag shop comes, flashes with great bluster and rage, new rules for the bag shop. Under the new rule just posted, whenever a lady have returned to her in one month 75 sacks mended by her and failed to be accepted by the many inspectors, she is dismissed, notwithstanding, the government does not lose one cent by the failure of the woman to properly mend the sacks, as they are paid 3½ cents a piece for all sacks mended. Yet if a few of the upstart inspectors, who never had a square meal until they struck Washington, choose to mark some poor woman down for sport or otherwise, it is all right, his report is final, and from it there is no appeal. Again, should one be two minutes after eight o'clock reporting, she must wait two hours before she is allowed to go to work, when she will get as her first batch of five sacks torn in such a condition that they would be refused by any first class rag shop in this city. A few favorites of the inspectors are allowed to slip all kind of, work by while others, doing good work, are often turned down. Captain Casey, superintendant of the room where these 95 work, for this is the number now employed there, is boss in deed; for what the Quaker boss says goes with the Superintendent of the Building. Mr. Robert Cullen, the Superintendent, is a new man, has won praise for the many abuses he has corrected since he took charge of the work. As to the many slavery like rules now in force in the bag shop, Sup't Cullen is unable to correct, as they came through the Second Ass't Post Master General and his lieut., Maj. Tyler. To spend ten minutes in this great work shop and see 95 women pulling the needle and thread to make 75 and 80 cents a day, and hear this old cracker snaper, Capt. Casey, giving orders to these women in the tone of a slave driver, you would think you were standing in the very midst of the old slave masters upon their plantations in Mississippi. Should the new superintendent put a close watch over some of the inspectors and particularly the ex-slave driver, it is safe to say that there would be a few more places for some good democrats who are looking for jobs. A few days ago, these 95 women were required to form in line at lunch time and get their tea and coffee in ten minutes; this they could not do, and Second Asst. Post Master General. J. L. Bell, concluded that they could not issue tea and coffee to 95 ladies in ten minutes, so this rule was abandoned. One by one they flash new rules upon the blackboard and the thumbscrew department continues its work. The BEE from time to time will disclose public abuses wherever they are found, and will hew to the line, let the chips fly where they may.

Improved Service to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Limited, leaving Washington, D. C., 3;30 p. m., and fast Express, leaving at 1:50 a. m., for Cincinnatti and St. Louis, are now equipped with a complete dining car service, built expressly for these trains by the Pullman Company. Pullman dining cars are also attached to Royal Blue Line trains leaving 10:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. week days, and 8:00 a. m., 12:00 noon and 5:00 p. m. Sundays, for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. 12-1-2t.

Excursion to Baltimore.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell round trip tickets for all trains, including the 45 minute flyers, leaving Washington for Baltimore Saturday, December 9, valid for return trip until the following Monday inclusive, at $1 25.

Reduced Rates to Baltimore.

Saturday, December 9, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell round trip tickets for all trains leaving Washington, Baltimore and Ohio depot, for Baltimore at $1 25. Good three days.

For brick dwelling CHEAP—Seven room large; all improvements, $3,3 90 3 5th street, n. w. Only UVALL, 925 F, n. w.

ROY'S SPORTING TALK.

Recent developments tend to show the correctness of the opinion expressed in this column last week that the Mitchell-Corbett fight was not only probable but inevitable. The management have selected the place and are now engaged in putting it in order The building where the contest will be decided will be so arranged and improved upon, that its seating capacity will be 12,000.

I don't know that this fight should create such a furore, such a great wave of excitement, for aside from its International aspect and the money at stake there will be no championship involved. Should victory perch upon the banner of the American he would be still what he is today, the champion of America. nothing more. The man who aspires to the heavy weight championship of the world has a plain, though different duty to perform, Peter Jackson's burly form looms up in the pathway of any man who would reach the top of the mountain. James J. Corbett saw that form and instead of keeping in the "middle of the road" he took to the woods. Wise boy Corbett.

The new management of the Washington club promises such an infusion of new blood next season, promises the enlistment of such able players that they propose to make a strong bid for championship honors. Well, we have heard the same before, in fact, what we promise to do before the season opens, there are no other people in it with us,

BERGEN STAR CONCERTS.

At Nineteenth Street Baptist church, Rev. Walter Brooks, Pastor, Monday evening, January 15th. At Metropolitan Baptist church, Rev. R. Johnson, Pastor, Tuesday evening January 16th. Artists: Flora Batson, Queen of Song, the real Patti of her race; W. I. Powell, Philadelphia's great Baritone and King of Fun; Mr. R. Henri, Strange, Prince of Elocutionists. Miss Louisie Hamer, Washington's favorite contralto, and Madam V. Adele Montgomery. of N. Y., accompanist. Queens, Kings and Princes will come with music, mirth and melody, to gladen all hearts. And hard times shall not prevent, for everybody may come at 35 cents admission. For terms and dates address manager J. G. Bergen, Philadelphia Pa.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, announces his purpose to attack the Wilson tariff bill.

Signor Crispi has been called to the head of the Italian Ministry, and is trying to form a Cabinet.

The Kaiser is reported to have said that the only way to overcome the Anarchists is by religious work.

At Richmond, Ala., Mrs. W. T. Smith shot and killed a negro who entered her bedroom to assault her.

It has finally been decided to sell and tear down the white palaces of the late World's Fair at Chicago.

The submarine torpedo boat Destroyer, renamed the Pirating, sailed from New York Tuesday for Brazil.

Large bodies of French troops, ready to make a sudden attack, are said to be convenient to the Italian frontier.

By order of Mayor Manning all of the gambling houses and illicit liquor saloons in Albany have been ordered closed.

A new French Ministry was formed with M. Casimer-Perier as Premier. The new Ministry will oppose Socialistic doctrines.

The triangular billiard contest between Schaefer, Slosson and Ives opened in New York Monday evening. Sexton is referee.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew had an interview with the Pope at Rome, whom he pronounces the most intellectual man he ever met.

A team of Philadelphia cricketers will visit England during the coming summer. London papers promise them a hearty welcome.

The Vanderbilts have a plan for shortening the railroad distance from the head of the Great Lakes to New York by 200 miles.

Taking a cue from the success of football this season, baseball managers propose to make the game more noisy and violent next year.

Sister Mary Regis, of Mercy Hospital, Davenport, Ia., has renounced her vows in order to become the wife of Dr. W. H. Ludwig, of Rock Island.

A claim-jumper, name unknown, was shot and killed in the new gold camp at Duncan, Col. His body was buried in the sand, with the feet sticking out.

The prize ring in England has found an ardent defender in Conan Doyle, the popular novelist. He believes it has cultivated the indominatable courage and enterprise of the Englishman.

The Wells Fargo Express Company pays the Southern Pacific Railway Company a bonus of $1,700,000 and 40 per cent. of its California receipts for a twenty-one-year contract for California traffic.

Edward Payson Weston, the old-time pedestrian, started from New York on Monday evening to walk to Albany in seventy-two consecutive hours. The distance to be covered is 143 miles. Snow storms are no bar.

Mrs. John Drew, the noted actress, ran ashore in Chicago in a financial way, and, after appealing in vain to other members of her profession, was generously relieved by ex-Pugilist John L. Sullivan, who paid her bills and relieved her goods from attachment.

The reaction from the World's Fair boom has set in in Chicago. There are 40,000 idle people in the city, and crime and suffering are rampant. There are nearly 10,000 persons suffering for food. Thousands of mechanics and small dealers who went to Chicago during the Fair to obtain work are now unable to get away.

A ONE-MAN TOWN.

The Curious Experience of a Commercial Traveler in Colorado.

I have discovered a town in Colorado which I believe is owned body, soul and spirit by one man. There is nothing very remarkable in all the real estate of a Western city being owned by a single individual, but this is the first time I have ever found a place where the business interests seemed to be practically in the hands of one man. The town has perhaps 500 inhabitants, and is the centre of a good agricultural district. The first day I arrived at it I went to the hotel, where I was introduced to the landlord, a busy, pushing individual, who seemed to have no time to eat, and who kept running out at short intervals and returning in breathless haste. I set down his activity to a bad case of boom fever, but was speedily undeceived.

Having occasion to get a banker's draft cashed, I called in at the little bank, and to my astonishment found the little hotel proprietor behind the counter. He greeted me as an old friend, and it occurred to my mind at once how readily the identification question would be settled if every hotel keeper were also a banker. My business was transacted promptly and satisfactorily, and then I proceeded to hire a rig at the livery stable to drive to a small neighboring town, where an old customer had just started in business. When I got back in the evening the hotel proprietor and banker was at the stable, and it was to him that I paid the $3 charged for hire. In an aside he told me that he ran the livery stable because he could not lease the building to reliable tenants, adding that as corn was so cheap there was a pile of money in the business.

The next morning I called at the only really large store in the town. When I made my business known the young man told me that the proprietor was out, but that he would fetch him. A moment later the hotel keeper, banker and liveryman came in, and I sold this local Pooh-bah a bill of goods large enough to make me feel happy for a couple of days. It occurred to my mind that I might just as well have shown him the samples at the hotel, but I did not say so, and the transaction was satisfactorily completed.

The last discovery which astonished me was when I went for my mail on the arrival of the afternoon train. In the Postmaster, who was standing in his shirt sleeves behind the counter and distributing mail with great rapidity, I recognized the man whom I had already met in four different capacities, and I believe if I had not left the town that evening I should have discovered him in a half dozen more.—A commercial traveller, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

How to Preserve Cider.

A pure, sweet cider is only obtainable from clean, sound fruit, and the fruit should, therefore, be carefully examined and wiped before grinding.

In the press use hair cloth or gunny in place of straw. As the cider runs from the press let it pass through a hair sieve into a large open vessel that will hold as much juice as can be expressed in one day. In one day, or sometimes less, the pomace will rise to the top, and in a short time grow very thick. When little white bubbles break through it draw off the liquid through a very small spigot placed about three inches from the bottom, so that the lees may be left behind. The cider must be drawn off into very clean, sweet casks, preferably fresh liquor casks, and closely watched. The moment the white bubbles before mentioned are perceived rising at the bunghole, rack it again. It is usually necessary to repeat this three times. Then fill up the cask, and add a tumbler of warm sweet oil and bung up tight. For very fine cider it is customary to add at this stage of this process about half a pound of glucose (starch sugar), or a smaller portion of white sugar. The cask should then be allowed to remain in a cool place until the cider has acquired the desired flavor.

In the meantime, clean barrels for its reception should be prepared, as follows: Some clean strips of rags are dipped in melted sulphur, lighted and burned in the bunghole and the bung laid loosely on the end of the rag so as to retain the sulphur vapor within the barrel. Then tie up half a pound of mustard seed in a coarse muslin bag and put it in the barrel, fill the barrel with cider, and add about a quarter of a pound of isinglass or fine gelatine dissolved in hot water. This is the old-fashioned way, and will keep cider in the same condition as when it went into the barrel, if kept in a cool place, for a year.

Professional cider makers are now using calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime) instead of mustard and sulphur vapor. It is much more convenient and effectual. To use it, it is simply requisite to add one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of the sulphite to each gallon of cider in the cask, first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, and giving the latter a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged several days to allow the sulphite to exert its full action it may be bottled off. The sulphite of lime (which should not be mistaken for the sulphate of lime) is a commercial article, costing about forty cents a pound by the barrel. It will preserve the sweetness of the cider perfectly; but unless care is taken not to add too much of it, it will impart a slight sulphurous taste to the cider. The bottles and corks used should be perfectly clean, and the corks wired down.

A little cinnamon, wintergreen or sassafras, etc., is often added to sweet cider in the bottle, together with a dram or so of bi-carbonate of soda at the moment of driving the stopper. This helps to neutralize free acids, and renders the liquid effervescent when unstopped; but if used to excess it may prejudicially affect the taste.

Why a Preacher Resigned.

A venerable clergyman has resigned his charge in San Francisco because, as he asserted, the ladies of the choir giggled and the men joked while he was preaching his most eloquent sermons, and annoyed him so much that he was often tempted to sit down in the midst of his discourse and let them do all the talking.

What the Tuft is For.

Orthodox Turks shave the head with the exception of a tuft on the crown, which is left to insure a tight grip to the angel of the resurrection when he comes to pull them out of the grave on the day of judgment.

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J. P. Stewart, 352 Pennsylvania Ave. n. w.

NEW YORK CITY.

D. A. Green, 429, 5th Ave.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16th, 1893.

Locals.

Mr. James A. Ross has desk room in the law office of W. Calvin Chase, 400 and 402 5th st. n. w.

Mr. M. G. M Gee is in North Carolina. On his return his new book of advertisements will be published.

Mr. L. W. Pulies is still doing business at 609 F st. n. w., Capital Savings Bank Building.

The Capital Savings Bank and the Industrial Building Association are two of the most reliable institutions in the city.

Read the advertisements in the BEE and when you want first class goods for January don't fail to patronize them.

Doran Bros., 722 7th st. n. w., Candies from 10 cents to 60 cents per lb. Now is the time to buy your candies.

W. E. Stewart is one of the best known porters around the wholesale markets on La. ave.

Don't fail to send in your names for the BEE.

Subscribe to and advertise in the BEE.

Patronize the business houses which are advertised in this paper.

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The patrons of the BEE must pay for all advertisements, in the way of notices, deaths, marriages &c. No matter of a persons nature will be inserted unless it is paid for.

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Saturday, December 9, the Baltimore and Ohio will sell excursion tickets from Washington to Baltimore good on all trains, at $1.25 for the round trip.

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For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, Vestibuled Limited 3:30, p. m. express 1:50 night

For Pittsburg and Cleveland express daily 11:30 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way Stations †5:30 p. m

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Memphis and New Orleans 11:30 p. m. daily; Sleeping Cars through.

For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily

For Baltimore weeks days x3:35, 5:00, 6:35, 7:15 (8.00, 45-minutes), x8 05, 8.30, x9,30, (10.00 45-minutes), a. m. x12.00, x12.05, 12 15, 2:35, (3:00 45-minutes), 3 25 x4.28, 4.31, x5.00, 5.30, 5.35, x6 20, 6 30, x8.00, 81.5, x9 00, x9.50, 11.30, and 11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3,35, (8.00, 6:20 express), x8.05, 8.30, x9.30, a. m., x12.00 12.35, 1.00, x2 05, (3.00, 45-minutes) 3.25, 4.31, 5.00, 6.30, x8.00, x9.00, x9.50, 10:00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m.

For Annapolis, 7.15 and 8.30 a. m., 12.15 and 5.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 4.31 p. m.

For Frederick, †11.30, a. m., 31.15 †4,30 †5.30, p. m.

For Hagerstown, †11.30 a. m, and †5,30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, †7.05 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, †6.00 †10,00 a. m., †12,45, †3:35, †4.33 5,30, 7.05 †10, 11,30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, 7.30 a. m, 4:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only †4.30 †5.30 p. m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

For Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the East, daily 3.35, 8 00, (10,00, a. m. ex Sun. Dining Car) (12,00 Dining Car). 3.00, (5,00 Dining Car), 8,00 (11.30 p. m., Sleeping Car, open at 10.00 o'clock.)

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STRANGE CASE OF MR. BRADLEY.

Forsaking Home and Comfort, Late in Life for a Hard Incognito.

The strange disappearance of Milton Bradley from his home at El Dorado, Kan., three years ago, was a local sensation of the hour. His confession of identity and his death at Parsons recently revive the interest in the old story, though they do not solve the mystery of his disappearance.

Bradley was a prominent man in Butler County. He was wealthy, owning several farms, and when elected County Treasurer moved to El Dorado, the county seat, where he lived and served two or three terms. When he left the farm he developed a great passion for fishing. He, with State Senator Murdock, and M. M. Murdock, of the Wichita Eagle, and four or five cronies in the little country town, were on the Walnut all the time fishing for bass, which are found abundantly in the clear, green, rock-bottomed river. One day Bradley hitched up his covered spring wagon, put a small tent and some cooking utensils in the wagon, with his fishing pole, shot gun and rations, and started for a three weeks' outing trip. After he left the bridge across the Walnut at El Dorado he was never seen there again. The very ravines of the Walnut might have swallowed him up, so far as any clue as to his whereabouts was concerned. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, and that organization spent several thousand dollars trying to find him. The "flint hills," twenty miles east of El Dorado—a wild stretch of country wherein there is a "dead man's gulch" and all sorts of cairns and gulleys—were searched. The Walnut River was dragged for his body. But wagon, gun, tent, man and dog were completely obliterated, it seemed.

The newspapers contained detailed descriptions of the lost man. A wandering man was found in Arkansas—the usual Arkansas wild man of the woods—but he was not identified as Bradley by the searching party from El Dorado that treed the crazy man near Bentonville. Another wild man turned up in Arizona. The County Commissioners of Butler County sent Mrs. Bradley down there with the Sheriff, but the trip was useless. Every little while photographs of some strange man would appear at El Dorado to be identified as Bradley, but none of them tallied.

As the months wore by into years the matter was dropped, and Bradley was given up for dead. His estate was probated, and, though he held thousands of dollars in trust for others, every cent was accounted for and no one suffered the loss of a penny. His son and daughter and his wife mourned him as dead. And as such the community accepted him.

As such he was to his former life, after he left the bridge on the Walnut. From that moment he began another existence. He went to Parsons, where he began life anew as a farm hand. He was then a man of nearly sixty years, but manual labor, though he had not been used to it for twelve years, did not discourage him. He did not breathe of his identity, of his social position and his political influence in Butler County, but persisted in his new life. He read the story of his own disappearance, of the search for him, of the mistakes of his friends, of the grief of his wife and children, and was silent.

A few moments before he died he revealed himself to his new-found friends. But he did not explain his departure. That was his secret, and, being always a silent man, he died with it unspoken. His wife identified the remains, and they were interred in the bleak little graveyard on the wind-swept hill overlooking the little town where the people who knew him wonder and surmise and gossip about the cause of the strange deed which marked his latter days.—Kansas City Star.

A Queer Craft.

Capt. ——, an old river man, created quite a sensation by the peculiarity of the craft in which he once navigated the Missouri River, says the Kansas City Times. He was quite a sportsman, and on one of his hunting excursions his skiff was stolen or got adrift, leaving him near a small town about twenty miles above his home. He disliked to walk that distance and concluded to make a raft and float down. He lashed together four small logs five or six feet long in the form of a square, laid a piece of plank across, and then placed a discarded nail keg in the middle; then he got a newspaper, and, lighting his pipe, shoved off into the stream.

Floating swiftly along he passed in front of a negro cabin. The old negro stood on the bank and hailed him:

"Whar' yo' goin', cap'n, on dat t'ing?"

"Goin' to St. Louis!"

"Goin' on dat kag?"

"Yes!"

"Fo' Gord!" was all the astonished negro could say.

The Captain, rather wondering at the negro, looked at his feet and found that on account of his weight and the water-soaked condition of the logs they had disappeared beneath the surface of the water, leaving nothing but the keg to show upon what he was riding. Not at all disconcerted, however, he continued his voyage and arrived home in safety.

Asbestos.

Some of the common ideas concerning asbestos appear to have resulted in mistakes of a serious practical nature. Thus, the usual conception that it is in no wise affected by heat is true only to the extent that, though infusible except at very high temperature, it is a fact that only a very moderate degree of heat—heating to low redness in a platinum crucible, for instance—is required to entirely destroy the flexibility of the fibre, and render it so brittle that it may easily be crumbled between the thumb and finger. Another mistake is that relating to its high non-conductivity or power of resisting the action of heat—the assumption being that because asbestos is infusible, it must, of necessity, be a good non-conductor. The contrary assertion to this is made and proved on good authority, namely, that by placing a vessel of water on a sheet of asbestos cardboard and applying heat from below, or, more simple proof still, by placing a piece of wood on a sheet of asbestos millboard on a hot stove. If, however, asbestos is teased out and worked into fluffy mass, there is thus obtained a non-conducting material, but it is the air inclosed by the fibres that is the real non-conductor, the asbestos serving simply to entangle the air.—New York Sun.

VIOLEET IN THE FERRIS WHEEL.

A Visitor Strangely Affected Until Blindfolded with a Woman's Skirt.

A gentleman and his wife, who later gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wherritt, of Covington, Ky., bought tickets for a ride around the wheel. It seems that the gentleman had hesitated about making the trip, as previous experiences in ascending to great heights had always affected him strangely. After the first sickening, fainting sensation, he always became possessed of a desire to throw himself off into space. The doctors had told him that many people under the same circumstances were similarly disposed—in fact, that the desire sometimes became uncontrollable. They classed it as a distinct brain disease.

Mrs. Wherritt had, on a previous visit to the Fair, been up in the wheel, and she declared to her husband that the floors were so level and the ascension so gradual that it was hard for her to realize that she was going up. She also expatiated upon the loveliness of the scene from the windows and its extent, and advised that he try it.

So they both tried it. They obtained seats in the car and placidly moved along until the upper turn was reached, when Mr. Wherritt complained of feeling ill. He almost fainted, but there was no way of stopping the wheel. The car was half full of people, principally women. The man became crazed with excitement, and began to pace excitedly up and down the car, driving the women, whom he had no intention of hurting, before him like scared sheep.

He jumped up on the sides of the car repeatedly, and was so powerful in his paroxysms that he actually bent the iron bars. The attendant—one goes round with every car—grappled with him, and assisted by two or three other men, attempted to hold him, but their strength proved inadequate, for he threw them off easily and made for the door, which fortunately is always locked. He shook it violently, but only succeeded in breaking some of the glass.

Mr. Wherritt continued unmanageable until the car had almost reached the landing, then he became calmer, and breaking down completely, laughed and sobbed convulsively.

The wheel always makes two revolutions before the occupants of any car are allowed to get out. The attendant thought that as the car went by the landing he would open the door quickly and shove Mr. Wherritt out, but the motion was too rapid, and the passengers prepared for another scene and struggle. Some of them said afterwards that Mr. Wherritt's terror was appalling when he realized that he was going up again. He implored that the car be stopped, and then begged that they throw him down and hold him. There was some hesitation in doing this, as the men in the car had had experience of his strength during the first trip. The three men grappled him, however, and strained every nerve before there was any occasion for force, while women huddled in a corner and looked at him.

The tops of the houses of Midway had hardly been skirted before he began to try to tear himself loose and dash against the bars. The men who were holding him, having exhausted themselves when he was peaceful, did not know now what to do. Just at this time a woman, who would not give her name, came to the rescue. Flinging modesty to the winds for the nonce, she unbuckled her skirt at the back, stepped out of it, and threw it over the crazy man's head. And she held it there until they were permitted to leave the car at the station. Under this treatment Mr. Wherritt became as quiet as an ostrich under similar handling.

The lady was allowed to put on her skirt in the car, and thus ended what might have been a tragedy.

Molasses.

Old-fashioned molasses, the genuine dark brown, saccharine, delicious adjunct of the corn pone and the slapjack, has become a scarce article of late years, and is likely to become scarcer still. In fact, the old-time molasses is scarcely produced nowadays, for, as sugar-making machinery is improved and the production of sugar increased, the quantity and quality of molasses decreases. Many planters can remember the days when, to separate the sugar from the molasses, the boiled cane juice was placed in barrels bored full of holes; the molasses drained out and the sugar remained in the barrel. The centrifugal machinery now in use separates the sugar so thoroughly that but little molasses, and that of poor quality, is left. The bounty on sugar has also operated greatly to reduce the production of molasses. The planters have made every effort during the past season or two to produce the greatest possible quantity of sugar for the sake of the bounty, and the molasses has been of so poor a quality at times as to be unmarketable. The most of the molasses made is now sold to refiners and reboilers, who manipulate it and place it on the market under a variety of names. Many of the West Indian planters do not market molasses at all now, but turn the product into the rum stills. Dealers say that the trade in molasses, for the country at large, has been decreasing greatly every year.—New York Sun.

For Blowing Up Invading Ships.

The United States Engineer's office stopped work for the season on the new torpedo casement in the west entrance to Narragansett Bay. A casemate is a large underground room out of range of an enemy's guns. In it is placed electrical apparatus for firing torpedo mines in the approaches when hostile ships are over them. Casemates are ordered for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

Luther's Scheme of Popular Education.

In 1528 Luther and Melancthon drew up a scheme of popular education which was followed in German schools for seventy-five years. The first class learned to read, write and sing; the second class studied Latin, grammar, music and the Scriptures; the third, arithmetic, Latin and rhetoric.

Damaging Aldermanic Sensibilities.

"You may say what you will, but Gladstone is the greatest man of his century," said one gentleman to another in a restaurant. "H-u-s-h! Don't speak so loud! There is an alderman sitting at the next table over there, and you might hurt his feelings."—Texas Siftings.

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Note The Following Prices Below:

Infants Shoes 25c., Ladies' Goat Skin Slippers 28c., Children's Dongola, Patent Tip, Spring Heel, Button 50c. Misses Dongola, Patent Tip, Spring Heel Button, 11 to 2, 75c., Boy's N. K. Lace 75c., Men's Solid Leather, Working Shoes 98c., Ladies Dongola, Pattent Tip Button 98c., Ladies Dongola, Pattent Tip, Button $1.25, Ladies Dongola, Common Sense $1.25, Ladie's Dongola Patent Tip, Lace $1.25, Boy's and Youth's V Calf, Lace and Button only $1.25, Men's Buff, Congress and Lace $1.25, Ladies' Dongola, Patent Tip, Bluchers $1.50, Ladies' Dongola, Patent Tip and Common Sense Button $1.50, Our Famous Crest Ladies' Shoes, all Styles and Sizes $2.00, Ladies' Patent Tip Bluchers $2.00, Ladies' Hand Welt, Common Sense and Patent Tip $2.50, Men's U. S. Mail, Lace $2.50, Men's Cork Soles, Hand-Sewed, Lace $3.00, Men's French Calf, Hand-Sewed, Cork Soles, Congress $3 50, Men's Patent Leather Blouchers, only $3.00, Men's Patent Leather Pumps $1.25.

Many other lines and styles too numerous to mention, at prices ranging correspondingly low. All goods Guaranteed as Represented.

1,000 double headed presents for children given away Saturday Dec. 16.

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Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, House Furnishings, &c.

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Chairs Re-caned and STOVES Repaired,

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Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

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Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought.

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Practical Embalmer and First Class FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

All work guaranteed and orders promptly filled.

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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO ORANGE, MASS
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THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

The Spanish police are still gathering in Anarchists.

Prof. Tyndall, the famous English scientist, is dead.

A revolution is said to be brewing now in Venezuela.

A woman was convicted of horse stealing in Columbus, O.

There were 383 failures throughout the United States last week.

France is organizing torpedo companies on the Russian plan.

The indictment of Col. Ainsworth and others is practically quashed.

New dispensary bill has been introduced in the South Carolina Senate.

New warships for Great Britain are to be built with all possible despatch.

Mr. Gladstone is ill, but it is hoped that he will be about again very soon.

The debt statement for November shows an increase of $6,716,498 in the public debt.

Ex-Speaker Grow announces his candidacy for Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Charles Coghlan will sue for divorce, naming Kuhne Beveridge as co-respondent.

Russia's sending of an agent to Abyssinia is construed as an act of direct hostility to Italy.

King Humbert is reported to have called on ex-Premier Crispi to form a Cabinet for Italy.

A Columbia, S. C., carpenter thinks he has found a sword which once belonged to Charlemagne.

The new cruiser Marblehead made 18.94 knots on her trial trip, which is nearly two knots in excess of her contract speed.

The Pennsylvania Company has secured the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, which gives it a new outlet to the lakes.

Ex-Minister Robert Adams, jr., has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Pennsylvania District.

The National Sugar Company has been organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The plant of the company is located at Yonkers.

Police Superintendent Byrnes, of New York, brands Zella Nicolaus, who is suing George J. Gould, as a blackmailer and adventuress.

It is said that the revenue cutter Corwin will leave San Francisco soon for Honolulu with a special messenger of the State Department.

Governor Flower has appointed Henry W. Bentley, of Boonville, to take testimony in the matter of the charges against Sheriff Beck, of Erie County, N. Y.

At a wedding at Arlington, Neb., Herman Echtenkamp and Frank Osteman settled an old grievance by fighting a duel with pistols. The latter was fatally wounded.

Gov. Lewelling, of Kansas, instructs the police boards of that State that the law under which vagrants are compelled to work on the highways and rock piles is unconstitutional.

The State Boards of Arbitration of New York and New Jersey, the leaders of the Lehigh strike and President Wilbur are at Bethlehem, Pa., the arbitrators trying to settle the trouble.

H. E. Huntington, a son of President C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has been elected President of the Central Pacific Railroad, to succeed the late Senator Stanford.

The officers of the tank steamer America, which arrived in New York this week, claim to have seen a sea serpent off the Newfoundland banks. It was about 100 feet long and swam like a huge eel.

Judge Herrick, at Albany, has rendered a decision that the State Board of Canvassers of New York must show cause why they are not in contempt for canvassing the Mylod return in the election of 1891.

The doctors have ordered John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to take a prolonged rest. Mr. Morley will probably be absent from his place in the House of Commons during the remainder of the session.

The vault of the bank at South Bend, Ind., was robbed of $15,900 in broad daylight. The door of the vault was forced while the cashier was at lunch and while the assistant cashier was being called to the front of the bank by a decoy caller.

General Master Workman Sovereign, in his address to the Knights of Labor, favors free coinage of gold and silver, the abolition of the President's veto, the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum, and resistance to land and industrial monopoly.

The pugilists are to make their headquarters in Florida in spite of the Governor's warning. A cottage has been selected for Corbett's use while training at Mayport, Fla., and the arena of the Corbett-Mitchell contest will be in the old fair grounds at East Jacksonville.

The "dance du ventre," transplanted from Chicago to New York, as part of the prize winners' exhibit in the Grand Central Palace of that city, was stopped by the police. Anthony Comstock denies that this disgusting performance is an Eastern religious dance. He says the Persian Minister told him the dancers would be killed if they appeared in Persia.

A Delta County, Texas, farmer named Baker recently went to Copper, the county seat, and bought a whiskey barrel. He took it home and when he went to clean it he found about half a gallon of whiskey in the barrel, which he drained out. He and his wife drank some of the liquor and were taken violently sick. A physician was called, who said they had been poisoned by the whiskey. They died three days afterwards.

Senator Eppa Hunton was re-elected by the Virginia Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Barbour, deceased, and Thomas S. Martin, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was chosen to succeed Senator Daniels for the long term. The vote stood: Thomas S. Martin, 66; Fitz Hugh Lee, 56; Governor McKinney, 1; Gen. Hunton, 1; necessary to a choice, 63. Martin's success over ex-Governor Lee was a great surprise in national political circles.

CHOLERA'S ENDEMIC HOME.

Not India, but Arabia is the Real Breeding Place of the Plague.

Shocking as are the statistics of mortality among pilgrims to Mecca reported in the Star from Tunis a few days ago, where of 9,000 who set out but half the number returned, the death rate of this year is but little greater than that of ordinary years. The health officials of Bombay and other Indian cities have for some time been collecting facts and statistics to show that India does not deserve the ill reputation it has of being "the endemic home of cholera," but that Arabia is the home of the plague, and they are preparing to make strenuous efforts to arouse the Arabian authorities and convince them of the fact, and to have them apply a remedy. Some of the statistics printed in the Bombay Gazette reveal a terrible state of affairs.

According to the official returns of the Health Officer of Bombay, of 91,000 pilgrims who left that city for Mecca during the past eight years only 60,000 have come back. Thirty pilgrims in every hundred have perished in every year of that period, and very many of those who survived to return home have come back only to die of disease contracted on the pilgrimage. The facts adduced go to prove that the pilgrims do not carry disease with them from India. There is a rigid inspection at Bombay before embarkation, and every pilgrim is required to pass a medical examination, to undergo a certain quarantining process, and to possess a certificate of good health. The mortality on the voyage from Bombay to Arabia is very small. It is after the pilgrims have entered the holy cities, and during the return, that the mortality is great.

A record is kept by the British Consul at Jeddah of the number of pilgrims arriving at and departing from that port, with such particulars as will insure general identification. The figures of this record fully corroborate those of the Bombay officials. An average estimate of a mortality of one-third among the Indian pilgrims in each year, when there is no general epidemic of cholera, is clearly established, and the belief is expressed, founded on such corroborative statistics as are obtainable, that fully one-third of all pilgrims to Mecca perish in every year.

The Indian officials assert that the cholera plagues which periodically sweep around the world "have their origin in the filth of Mecca and Medina." There is a great scarcity of water in these places, and the quality of the little obtainable is bad. The famous Holy Well at Mecca offers the most complete conditions for spreading disease. It ordinarily contains but little water. One of the most essential devotions in the pilgrimage is to bathe in and drink of the water from this well, and its brink is always crowded with pilgrims, some drawing its water and pouring it over their persons, others dipping it up in cups and gourds and drinking it. The water used for bathing runs directly back into the well, and thus diseases are directly spread.

The authorities did for a time this year close up the well. Drainage in the city there is little or none, and the most ordinary sanitary precautions are utterly disregarded by the choked crowds of pilgrims. Not alone cholera is thus bred and spread, but the holy cities are hotbeds of small-pox and other like terrible diseases. The same conditions are true of El Tor, Jeddah and Camaran, and the Indian health officials will, for the protection of its people as well as for the sake of the country's reputation, make strong endeavors to induce the authorities of the holy places of pilgrimage to take an interest in drainage and general sanitation; to have more scavengers even if they have to have fewer priests. They think that the Western nations might profitably take an interest in the condition of things in Arabia, and the result of their investigations will be offered in the hope that steps will be taken to crush out the cholera plague in what they assume to prove is its real endemic home.—New York Sun.

Uses of Linden Bark.

The bark of the linden tree plays a singularly important part in the domestic economy of the Russian peasant. It is made into a sort of matting which is used for bags of all kinds, the best and heaviest being reserved to contain flour, and also into sandals, which are so hniversally worn that 10,000,000 pair are required each year. For sandal making strips of the bark of saplings are employed, and, as it takes the bark of about forty saplings to form a single pair, the destruction wrought by this one industry can easily be imagined. The young trees are stripped in spring or early summer, when they are full of sap.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

English Humor as She is Spoke.

An English paper says that years ago, when a severe illness left the Princess of Wales a little lame, a good many unmitigated snobs affected what was known as the Alexandra limp. According to the same paper, the visit of the Infanta at Chicago had even more ridiculous results, for the women of the Windy City are not only cultivating a taste for cigarettes, but also facsimiles of the Infanta's faint moustache.—New York Sun.

Aluminium.

There are many misconceptions about aluminium that are widespread and which it seems difficult to correct in the public mind. Aluminium is not, section by section, a very strong metal. It is only one-half as strong as wrought iron. It has a very low elastic limit. It is not rigid, but it bends under a transverse strain readily. It is in its alloys that its utility commences to appear. With 8 to 12 per cent. of copper, or aluminium bronze, we have one of the most dense, finest-grained and strongest metals known.

Whipping Scions of Royalty.

I complain of your not having sent me word that you had whippel my son, for I desire and order you to whip him every time that he is obstinate or naughty, knowing well from my own case that there is nothing in the world which does one more good. I know by experience what good it did me, for when I was his age I was whipped a great deal. — Correspondence of Henry IV.

The Pound Sterling.

The old English pound sterling was derived from the weight of 7,680 grains of sound wheat from the middle of the ear and well dried.

THE FAMOUS PONY EXPRESS.

Fast, Hard, and Dangerous Riding with Letters for the Gold Diggers.

The regular work of the daring and romantic overland Pony Express riders has never been exceeded, even by the recent specially trained for long distance riding of the German and Austrian army officers. When it is considered that those Pony Express riders travelled over a wild country, without bridges, or even roads deserving the name, crossed two great mountain chains, vast alkali deserts, and had to fight Indians and wolves along much of their journeys, and that the average time made was 250 miles a day, it will be seen that even the Governments which pay attention to such matters have no such courier system to call upon. But this system was organized for the accommodation of the gold miners of California, who were able and willing to pay, and in fact did pay, $5 for each half ounce of mail brought to them from the old folks at home by the daring little Pony Express riders. Each rider was limited to fifteen pounds of mail, which was divided into four packages of equal weight and carried in saddle pockets, two in front and two behind the rider. So it will be seen that each rider carried mail for which the company received $1,200, in addition, of course, to the United States postage.

The route of the Pony Express began at St. Joseph, Mo., and extended due west to Fort Kearney, Neb., thence up the Platte River to Julesburg, Col., across the Platte and to Forts Laramie and Bridges, Wyo., and on to Salt Lake, Utah. The descent into the plains of Nevada was made by the route through Ruby Valley and thence along the Humboldt River. The Sierra Nevadas were crossed by way of Canyon City, Placerville, then known as Hangtown, and the Sacramento Valley, reached by the road the miners had made down by Folsom to Sacramento, and thence along the valley and over the foothills into San Francisco, where the long journey ended.

There were always eighty riders in the saddle, forty going east and forty west. Change stations were close together, especially over the mountainous sections, as the ponies were kept at top speed from station to station, no matter what kind of country they had to travel. Many of the brave light weights who rode in the Pony Express service lost their lives in Indian fights, for the gentle red man seemed to esteem it a peculiarly high honor to dangle an Express rider's scalp at his belt.

The wonder was that the service was kept up at all; that so many of the riders escaped the Indians, and the dangers of flood, storm, snow, heat and cold. Their chief advantage in encounters with the Indians was that the Pony Express riders were always better mounted, on better fed horses, than the Indians, and could take care of themselves in a chase. They were a wary and experienced lot and difficult to ambuscade, so that while an occasional scalp was lost there were not many of the letters longed for which never came over that dangerous route.

The Pony Express went out of existence when the overland railroad and telegraph service was completed in 1869. Few of the old riders are still living, and the promoter of the scheme, William H. Russell, and his chief assistant, B. F. Ficklin, are both dead.

Bones of a Departed Race.

A farmer plowing near Calhoun, Neb., recently turned up a human skull, and search revealed a large number of other skulls, besides bones. These relics were those of a powerful race, and who they were is unknown. The skulls are large, but the forehead is extremely low. A World-Herald reporter visited the place, and a measurement was taken of one of the lower jaws found and compared with the dimensions taken of one of the men on the field. The relic's jaw was found to be an inch larger each way, in proportion, than that of the person whose measurement had been taken, although he was six feet three inches in height, weighed nearly 200 pounds and had unusually large jaws. The measurement of the lower marillary found is as follows: Depth, 4 inches; width of the upper extremities, 5½ inches; width inside measure from wisdom tooth to wisdom tooth, 2¼ inches; total length of jaw, 5¼ inches. The upper was fully as large, while the teeth resembled those of a cow more than those of a human being. They were badly worn and would go to show that the owner ate meat, presumably buffalo, a great deal. A dentist when shown the teeth said that they were much larger than any of those of a white person living in this age.

A theory advanced is that these are the remains of some Mandan Indians, who were the earliest settlers of this part of the country, but were ultimately exterminated by the Sioux. The size of these bones would explode this theory, however, as the Mandans were not a large race. Another theory is that they are, perhaps, the remains of Northwestern Indians who were killed by another tribe. This tribe were large in stature, according to tradition, many being six feet and more in height.

The reporter found about fifty feet from the location of this trench another in which were buried the remains of five grown persons and one infant. A spade plied to the earth soon brought to view the remains of six human beings. These skulls were smaller and not of such extraordinary thickness as those exhumed from the first trench. They also bore the apeparance of having lain in the ground for a longer period, as they would crumble apart of their own weight, while those first discovered were in a fair state of preservation. The cavities of the skulls had become filled with dirt, and it was only with great care in handling that a fair specimen was preserved. The trench was only three feet sbuare and about two feet deep. In order to place a human body into so small a grave it must have been fearfully mutilated. When found the arms were over the head, while the tibia and fibia were found under all. The skulls were also found in different positions, some being straight up and down, while others were lying face up and some with the face down.

No pottery, metal or the like was found by which they could be classed with the mound builders.

Elevators in Old Times.

Passenger elevators were in use in Paris in the seventeenth century under the name of "flying chairs."

PADDY IS A MILITARY DOG.

He Led the Charge in a Famous Battle of the Egyptian Campaign.

There is one important participant in the English military tournament whose name does not figure on the programme. And yet he is one of the most earnest workers in several of the vivid and graphic scenes of military life now nightly to be seen at the Madison Square Garden. He is Paddy—simply, Paddy.

Who is Paddy? A dog—a little black-and-white fox-terrier. He is a thoroughbred, speaking both physiologically and colloquially. His breed is pure, his pedigree will pass muster, and he has the courage, the nerve and the fearlessness which gain for a man the epithet usually applied to an animal. He hates music, and when Bandmaster Mayne raises his baton and his red-coated, gold-lace-bedizened musicians strike up "Comrades" and play it, he seeks the seclusion of the Garden's sub-cellar. But the blare of brass, the trumpet-blast, is the sweetest of sounds to him. He pricks up his amputated ears and sniffs the air with delight. The roll of musketry, the peal of artillery, the clanking of sabres are his music.

He was born on the battle-field of Aboukir in an artillery leathern bucket. He was the property of Lieut. Kirk, a brave officer, who had promised him to Cameron, the Daily Standard war correspondent. Kirk fell, and Cameron, whose sense of duty to the readers of his paper led him to seek the news in the thick of the fight, received his death wound. Capt. W. Rawson Turner, of the Fifteenth Hussars, who was present at the battle as volunteer aide, took Paddy and adopted him. The little waif became the pet of the expeditionary corps. Barnaby, of Khiva fame, took a fancy to him, but his master would not part with him. Capt. Turner returned to England, and his little fox-terrier grew up in a military atmosphere. From the first he took delight in the sound and smell of powder, for they came to him with his first breath. When Capt. Turner, with the restlessness of the true cavalryman, volunteered for the Egyptian campaign, he took Paddy along. In the first charge at Suakim Paddy led the way, his tail wagging.

When his master joined forces with the selected veterans—rank and file—who have come to America to show us what stalwart, sturdy men, dashing riders and nervy fellows the soldiers of the mother country are, Paddy, of course, came along.—New York World.

A Story of the First Railway.

I passed the winter of 1832 in Augusta, Ga. It was the year when South Carolina proposed to nullify the revenue laws of the United States, "peaceably if she could, forcibly if she must," always propided that Georgia would join in the act. In February the annual race meeting was to be held in Charleston, and this usually brought the leading men of the other slave States to that city, where the scheme was to be laid before them. A party of Augusta gentlemen were going down to these races on horseback, and I was invited to join them.

At that time there was an excellent breed of saddle-horses in Georgia, called the "Cherokee pony," being raised in the upper country, then occupied by the Cherokee Indians. It is now a thickly-settled region, with Atlanta for its chief city, but the Indians have long since disappeared, along with their ponies. I owned one of these ponies, a very handsome animal about twelve hands high, a compactly built bay, with long tail, mane and foretop, very easy in all gaits, gentle and spirited. I had ridden him in fox chases, and he could generally keep up with a field of big horses, and would jump any common fence. I have ridden many horses in many lands, but I think Little John was the best saddle horse I ever rode.

The distance from Augusta to Charleston is 140 miles; there were no railroads then, although one had been begun from Charleston towards Augusta, and it was the first railroad in the United States which was operated by steam power. On a fine morning in the latter part of February we started, six in number, with a change of clothing in our saddle-bags, down south through the great tract of pine forest which lies between Augusta and the coast, thinly settled, with roads only suitable for horsemen. We made about thirty miles a day, and ate and slept usually in some log cabin by the roadside. There were few villages or taverns, but almost any planter or farmer would take us in for the night.

One day as we approached Charleston suddenly there appeared on the road an elephant, coming slowly towards us flapping his great ears. This apparition was more than our horses could stand, and they all bolted into the woods with their riders, and refused to be comforted until the monster passed. A few hundred yards further we met the caravan of wild beasts to which the elephant belonged. As the wagons were drawn by the familiar mule our horses passed quietly, but as we got abreast of them from one of the wagons came the roar of a lion, with the growls of other beasts. The bolting process was renewed, and off went our horses in a panic.

Hardly had their nerves become quieted again when we saw in the distance the new railroad, finished some ten or twelve miles out of Charleston; it was built upon piles, longer or shorter, according to the nature of the ground; sometimes in crossing a ravine the rails were twenty feet from the surface. Our track ran near this L road, and soon a horrid shriek as from twenty panthers was heard in the woods. By this time we were nervous. Elephants and lions we had heard of, and some of us had seen them, but what monster was this whose screams we heard? Presently it came in sight, flying aloft through the air, and breathing fire and smoke, and again our frightened steeds became unmanageable. And, in fact, I think that some of our party were as badly frightened as their horses. If any of my readers are old enough to remember the introduction of locomotives, and how they felt at first sight of them, they will perhaps understand our sensations that day in the pine woods.

A mile or two further on we came to a broken wagon by the side of the road, and near it sat a Georgia cracker, smoking his pipe. On being asked what was his trouble, "Well, stranger," was the reply, "I've often hearn tell of nullification, and now I reckon I've saw it for true."—Forest and Stream.

A good dinner assuages grief.

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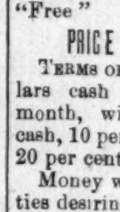

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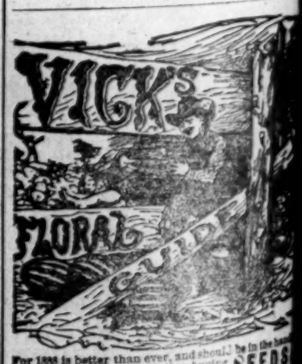

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